UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/GC/BAR/R.1
30 March 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Sixteenth session
6-28 June 1973
Agenda item 3

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

BARBADOS

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Barbados
for the period 1973-1977

EMBARGO:
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BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

73-05709

INDEX

Introduction

	Page
Barbados - Basic Information	i - iii
I. Brief Description of Current Overall Development Process, General objectives and Priorities	1 - 5
II. Description of the Sectoral Needs Proposed to be Met with UNDP Assistance	
- Physical Resources	6 - 10
1. Agriculture	6 - 10
- Industry	11 - 14
- Infrastructure	15 - 26
1. Public Services	15 - 20
- 2. Transport and Communications	20 - 24
3. Trade	25 - 26
- Human Resources	27 - 37
1. Social Services	27 - 28
2. Labour	29
3. Health	30 - 37
Annex I - Statement - Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance	

TABLES

1. Cumulative table of Technical Co-operation Requested from the UNDP No. 1 (pages 1, 2, 3)
2. Preliminary List of Projects with estimated Government and UNDP Inputs in Financial Terms No. 2 (pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
3. Preliminary List of Projects Ex-IPF No. 3 (page 1)
4. Preliminary List of Projects with Provisional Timing for their Formulation and Implementation No. 4 (pages 1, 2, 3)
5. Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance by Sources No. 5 (page 1)

INTRODUCTION

This National Programme Request for the period 1973 - 1977 was prepared by the Government of Barbados with the active assistance of the Office of the United Nations Development Programme Regional Representative in the Caribbean. The preparation of the document has been centered at the Economic Planning Unit, Office of the Prime Minister, Government Headquarters, Barbados.

The total value of the assistance requested from the United Nations Development Programme by the Government of Barbados for the period 1973 - 1977 is estimated at US $2,835,100. This exceeds the US $2.5 million IPF for the period 1972 - 1976. The Government is aware, however, that taking account of commitments programmed for expenditure in 1972, there remains a substantial unprogrammed and unutilized balance.

The Government of Barbados emphasizes that the Programme does not contain the totality of the technical assistance which the country requires, and can absorb, under the UNDP. Government has therefore included Ex-IPF projects valued at US $192,700 in the hope that the IPF for Barbados will be increased in the immediate future thereby enabling these projects to be implemented.

The projects which comprise the Programme are individually and severally considered essential to the realization of the economic and social objectives sought to be attained by the Government during the period 1973 - 1977.

The Government of Barbados attaches great importance to the approval and implementation of this Programme by the United Nations Development Programme.

Barbados - Basic Information

Capital: Bridgetown (80,000)

Location: Barbados is the most easterly of the West Indian islands and is situated between latitudes 13° 2' and 13° 20' North of the Equator and longitudes 59° 25' and 59° 35' West of Greenwich.

Area: 166 square miles (430 square kilometres)

Topography: Mostly a flat coral island with a series of ridges rising to a high point of 1,105 feet near the centre of the island. There are no rivers as rainwater percolates through the soil to form underground channels.

Climate: Tropical, tempered with year round Northeast Trade Winds. The temperature shows little variation, the mean ranging from 72° to 86° Fahrenheit. The annual rainfall varies from about 40 inches in some coastal districts to 80 inches in the central ridge area. The rainy season lasts about five months, commencing in June. Humidity is relatively low especially in the dry season.

Population:

Size and Growth: Preliminary figures available from the census (December 1971) estimate the population at 243,741 with an annual growth rate of 1.2 per cent.

Literacy: With a history of over 125 years of Government education and a high level of public support, Barbados has the very high literacy rate of nearly 97.4 percent.

Origin: The population is predominantly of African origin with a small minority of European and East Indian origin.

Structure: Nearly 56.5 percent are under 25 years of age and 47.5 are under 20. The capital, Bridgetown, has a population of 80,000. The island is very densely populated (1470 inhabitants to the square mile; 565 to the square kilometre). The occupational distribution of the labour force is estimated as follows: Agriculture - 21.2 percent; Public Service 11.8 percent; Manufacturing - 13.3 percent; Other services including Tourism - 18.8 percent; Commerce - 14.5 percent; the remaining 20.4 percent covers other sectors such as construction, transport and communications etc.

Infrastructure:

Roads: The only means of inland transportation is by roads, of which there is a network of 840 miles, mostly all paved. (There are no rail or airport facilities within the island).

Sea and Airports: There are two harbours in Bridgetown - a deep water harbour for oceangoing vessels and a "careenage" accomodating inter-island schooners. A modern international airport handles all types of aircraft.

Other Facilities: Telephone and Electricity services exist throughout the island. Potable water is available from subterranean source. Public sewerage does not exist.

Economy: Barbados has a mixed economy with the private sector heavily predominating. There is, however, a growing public sector arising from the need to strengthen infrastructure in support of economic growth.

Major Indicators: The Gross Domestic Product for 1971 has been provisionally estimated at EC$298.4 million at current prices. The revised figure for 1970 has been estimated at EC$278.7 million, so the absolute increase in GDP was EC$19.7 million. The rate of growth of the GDP in 1971 was 7 percent, compared with a growth rate of 17.5 percent in 1970. Per capita GDP was US$600 in 1970 and US$610 in 1971.

Agriculture: The traditional sugar industry which is still the major contributor to this sector has in recent years shown a tendency to decline. However its contribution to GDP remains significant (EC$24 million in 1971 or 8 percent). Other domestic agriculture has grown very slowly. In 1971 it accounted for 4.7 percent of GDP.

Tourism: It is estimated that the earnings from the tourist industry is equivalent to that received from the esport of goods thereby contributing directly to about 22.1 percent of GDP in 1971.

Manufacturing: The GDP originating in the manufacturing sector increased from EC$27.6 million in 1970 to EC$29.8 million in 1971. This represents an increase of 8 percent which indicates that apart from the distribution of trade which had a growth rate of 17.8, the rate of growth in this sector exceeds all others.

Balance of Visible Trade: (Millions of EC Dollars)

	1969	1970	1971
Exports (f.o.b)	65.4	69.9	71.0
Imports (c.i.f)	193.8	233.8	263.0
Trade deficit	128.4	163.9	192.0

Currency: Eastern Caribbean dollar - US$ 1 = EC$ 2.04 (UNDP rate effective 1 December 1972.)

B A R B A D O S

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

F I N A L D R A F T

Country Programme Proposal for the 1973 - 1977 Period

I. BRIEF STATEMENT OF CURRENT OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

1. In the National Development Plan for the period 1973 - 1977 which is in its final stage of preparation, emphasis is given by the Government of Barbados to the two following major objectives which are closely inter-related:

(a) diversification of the present economic structure and

(b) reduction of the current high level of unemployment.

A. Economic Diversification

1. The present structure of the economy exhibits the major characteristics and deficiencies of a mono-cultural economy with heavy dependence upon a single agricultural crop, sugar. The sugar industry is not only the largest single employer, apart from the Government, but also has a preponderating influence on the export trade.

2. Sugar production in 1971 declined from the level reached in 1970. Receipts from the export of sugar in 1971 fell by EC $3.1 million from the 1970 figures. Since 1968 the industry has shown a steady decline.

3. However, since the sugar industry's share in GDP has been decreasing the contribution of "other agriculture" to the total contribution of the agriculture sector has been rising but only very slowly in the past two years. Agricultural diversification which was one of the major objectives of the previous national plan, did not materialize as envisaged. The new draft four year plan therefore provides for intensified efforts to be made through concentrated research and development programmes to meet the necessary goal.

4. Agricultural diversification is not only intended to reduce the undue reliance on the sugar industry, but also to reduce the substantial and rising value of the importation of foodstuffs. It is recognized however that the process of transformation cannot be attained over the short run. Only by a concentrated and sustained effort with the emphasis on research and detailed planning, will the objectives be achieved. In the evolution, it is not intended to neglect the sugar industry but to continue the production level at a high rate with less land usage by modernizing the industry, primarily through mechanization. The overall objective of the measures to be undertaken is not to diminish the potential of the sugar industry f from the agricultural sector, but rather to induce a steady growth and economic viability of the agricultural sector in general.

5. In order to achieve the major thrust in the growth of the economy, steps have been taken to promote industrial development. It has been estimated that the economy can support a manufacturing sector contributing about a quarter of the GDP. In 1971 the manufacturing sector contributed 9.9 percent to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product which was only marginally higher than its contribution ten years before (8.3 percent in 1960). While the growth of this sector was only marginally higher than the growth of the total output the draft national plan envisages that this will be the propelling growth sector in the future economic development of Barbados.

6. Tourism has had a widely beneficial effect on the economy over the past decade. Approximately 58% of the tourist expenditure is now retained in the country. In 1960 there were 35,535 visitors to Barbados and the estimated gross expenditure was EC$13.8 million. In 1971 the number of visitors had risen to 187,800 with an estimated expenditure of EC$66.4 million. The growth rate is to a considerable extent attributed to the promotional efforts of the Barbados Tourist Board and related organizations.

7. Taking account of the advancements in the tourist sector, the Government considers that increased promotional activities will enhance the income potential of the industry. It is recognized that a great deal remains to be done in strengthening the infrastructure to support the expansion of tourism. A comprehensive tourist development plan is proposed which will establish the optimum intersectoral linkages for the long-range development of the industry.

8. The objectives of an overall structural diversification are undoubtedly long-term and inevitably must extend beyond the four-year national plan.

The National Development Plan for the period 1973 - 1977 will, inter alia, cover priority development objectives designed to:

(a) increase the production of foodcrops in order to reduce the proportion of food imports and to create a viable agricultural export sector.

(b) Modernize and rationalize the sugar industry in order to improve productivity and secure increased earnings from present acreage, utilizing more fully the waste by-products such as bagasse etc.

(c) promote exports within the Caribbean area and further afield.

(d) expand the activities of the tourist sector.

(e) ensure that the"climate" and facilities necessary for the development and expansion of the industrial sector are maintained and expanded.

B. Unemployment

1. Preliminary statistical data available indicates that unemployment has remained at the high level of 13% during the 1960 decade.

2. This high level is compounded by the fact that the labour force is expanding at an annual rate of 2 percent and is increasingly composed of young people who have completed their secondary and, to a lesser extent, tertiary education. It is necessary, therefore, not only to provide employment for the growth factor (2%) entering the labour market annually, but also to reduce as much as possible the backlog of unemployed which exists.

Some structural unemployment is inevitable in a small, but growing, economy. While there exists this high level of unemployment there are certain jobs which remain vacant. This arises from the fact that job opportunities may not equate with the types of work which people are willing and trained to undertake. To resolve this imbalance, the Government of Barbados, during the current plan, will upgrade and expand its national education programme.

3. The major factor contributing to the high level of unemployment is a result of acute unbalance between the supply of, and demand for labour. Overall, there is a shortage of job opportunities. This situation is aggravated by the number of females and school-leavers joining the labour market.

4. The alleviation or eventual elimination of this high level of unemployment depends on the speed with which the process of structural diversification can be accomplished and improvements reflected in all levels of the economy.

5. As pointed out in the draft plan, the manufacturing sector will play the most decisive role in the employment strategy. It is recognized that this is the most difficult to develop due to constraints on the size of the domestic market and external factors, such as heavy dependence on foreign capital and technology. At the same time, the Government considers

that much of the "industrial climate", which is a prerequisite to the development of this sector, now exists. It is intended that a more vigorous execution of existing policies for industrial expansion will be pursued in the plan period. Considering the rate of industrial growth in recent years, it is hoped that, in this period, a total of 50 new enterprises will be established resulting in direct employment for about 5,000 workers. It is expected that the activities in the construction industry will increase pari pasu resulting in more job opportunities as well.

6. In the tourist sector, there exists some unused capacity which should enable expansion to be accomplished, largely by means of additional promotional efforts rather than by the provision of new facilities. Tourism traditionally has been seasonal in nature with heavy demands, between December and March. The Barbados Tourist Board, in association with other promotional organizations, already has realized a measure of success in increasing the flow of tourists in the off-season months. In the plan period, intensified campaigns will be undertaken in North and South America and Europe, to enlarge the number of "off-season" visitors as a means of easing functional unemployment and injecting a more balanced growth in this industry. Because the vibrations of the tourism industry are felt in most other sectors of the economy, instability in any form must be avoided.

7. The role of the agricultural sector in the development strategy is no less important than that of manufacturing and tourism. However, unlike the other two sectors, its contribution to relieving the high level of unemployment in the early stages of the plan is expected to be marginal. It eventually will be a significant source of employment when diversification and modernization has achieved the desired impact.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SECTORAL NEEDS TO BE MET WITH UNDP ASSISTANCE

A. PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Agriculture

Traditionally, agriculture has had few backward or forward linkages with the other sectors. The sector therefore failed to act as a stimulant to growth and development. This sector also failed to satisfy consumer demand even for those crops that naturally lend themselves to soil and climatic conditions, largely because research and development expenditure was centered around sugar cane. In the Third Barbados Plan, the essence of the agricultural sector is diversification of the agricultural economy dominated presently and historically by sugar.

The uncertainty which surrounds the sugar industry gives urgency to the necessity for diversification. More important, however, this sector can no longer be allowed to continue along a path that is unrelated to the rest of the economy. Industrial and agricultural development must proceed together toward the objective of expanding the productive capacity of the economy. It is recognized that there are numerous physical and socio-economic constraints to agricultural development, even though 78% of land resources are in agriculture.

The emphasis in the agricultural sector during this Plan period will be placed on research and development, demanding specialized skills which are in short supply in Barbados. The absence of these skills presents a constraint in the process of agricultural diversification. Because of the specialized nature of the required skills, the difficulty experienced in recruiting, and the length of time necessary to train presently serving

officers to the desired level, Barbados must rely heavily upon multilateral and bilateral sources for technical assistance.

(a) Diversification of Agriculture (new assistance)

In giving maximum assistance through the UNDP system, it is considered that a major large-scale agricultural multidisciplinary project would be the most appropriate. Considering the smallness of the Barbados economy, such assistance could essentially aim at performing a co-ordinating and integrating role, filling gaps in the national expertise, and/or experience, required to fulfill the aims of the Third Development Plan.

Barbados is a most densely populated island. Its greatest natural resource is its soil, which remarkably has endured 300 years of i intensive arable cropping without serious depletion. However, extreme care and expertise will be required in integrating agricultural diversification as is compatible with continued conservation of the essential soil resource, and sugar production which must remain the major crop for many years to come. The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 80% of total domestic export earnings per annum, of which 60% is attributable to sugar.

The "package" approach as provided in the agricultural sector of the development plan can best be described under six major headings:

(a) infrastructure development
(b) research, demonstration and extension
(c) economic incentives
(d) farmer service organization
(e) agrarian reform, and
(f) planning and programming at the national and farm levels.

UNDP assistance will not necessarily be requested in all six objectives. However, the multidisciplinary project will have a bearing on the overall objectives in the agriculture sector.

At this stage, perhaps one of the most important aspects of the economic development of Barbados is its emphasis on agricultural research. In previous years, much of the research undertaken was more on an individual or unit basis, within the Ministry of Agriculture, resulting in a lack of co-operation and collaboration amongst the researchers. The new development plan will provide for an integrated approach. The newly revamped research division will combine all disciplines concerned with research undertakings.

As agriculture diversification expands, soil loss and erosion control will become even more important. In the past, soil loss and erosion has occurred consequent upon the burning of cane in the fields. Appropriate soil handling techniques and fertility maintenance procedures will be carried out by the Soils Unit of the Division in the new Soils Laboratory which is to be established. (The plan provides EC $75,000 for equipment).

Since greater acreages are being devoted to root and vegetable crops and new varieties of food crops are being planted, the Government is embarking on an advance programme of plant pest and disease control. A new Plant Protection Unit is to be established amalgamating three separate sections, one of which was concerned with chemical aspects of pest control (Entomology), the second with biological control of insect pest and the third essentially with plant disease (Plant Pathology).

Past development plans set a high priority on Agricultural diversification. Success was attained in growing certain crops. However, the supply of agricultural production is subject to periods of gluts and scarcities. In the interest of both consumer and producer, if Barbados is to be successful in this programme, diversified vegetable production techniques must be established. Due to scarcity of land, the correct variety of food crops must be decided upon and planting schedules must be established.

To enhance vegetable production, the Development Plan will improve the facilities of the Barbados Marketing Corporation for the collection and delivery of produce including provisions for grading, packing, handling and storage. A horticultural research programme is designed to develop low cost systems of mechanized vegetable production. An improved and expanded credit programme will be provided. The Horticulrutal Unit of the Research Division has established a programme of new projects which will be dovetailed with continuing projects covering such areas as Vegetable and Fruit Research Development, Comprehensive Varietal Improvement (as an alternative to a sophisticated Plant Breeding Unit), the establishment of a Central Agronomic Research Station at a cost of EC $1.2 million.

Agricultural land is extremely scarce in Barbados. The Government is embarking on a policy to prevent its fragmentation. To implement this programme, a new division will be established in the Ministry of Agriculture to deal with Land Usage.

Irrigation assistance is being sought from other multilateral sources. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has provided assistance in the form of technical advisers, soft loans etc. to develop and expand the dairy cattle industry. It is expected that continued bilateral assistance will be available in this field during the next plan period; also, assistance is being sought from another bilateral source for the establishment of a pork processing plant.

Since 1969 CIDA also has been engaged in a three year research project in co-operation with Government to develop a prime local ingredient for the production of livestock feed from the pith of sugar cane. Remarkable progress has been made thus far and a viable breakthrough is expected shortly which is essential to the development of the livestock industry.

To help the Government of Barbados in its efforts to attain agricultural diversification, UNDP assistance is requested for a multi-disciplinary project for a period of four years with FAO as executing agency. The UNDP assistance for the period 1973-7 is estimated at US $1,025,000. The Government's contribution is estimated at EC $2,500,000. The UNDP contribution will cover expert services, fellowships and equipment in the following fields of activities: Vegetable Plant Breeding; Tropical Vegetable Production; Land Use/Resources; Soil, Plant Pathology, Nematology; Engineering; Animal Husbandry; Food Technology. Marketing and agricultural Planning.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	1250		59	352	314	262.5	262.5
UNDP	1025		52	200	261	271	241
TOTAL	2275		111	552	575	533.5	503.5

B. INDUSTRY

Starting from a very low industrial base and promoting a policy of import substitution, Barbados has experienced marginal gains in employment in the industrial sector during the past decade.

The infrastructure allowing for some expansion of the industrial sector already exists in Barbados. There is a healthy industrial climate and a sizeable skilled segment of the work force that adapts itself easily to new techniques. Furthermore, fiscal incentives are provided for approved enterprises and, through the Barbados Industrial Development Corporation, the Government has undertaken a programme of investment promotion which includes the establishment of industrial estates.

Financial assistance to the industrial sector is provided by the Barbados Development Bank which has a special responsibility for helping small entrepreneurs who might otherwise find it difficult to obtain commercial bank loans. The Caribbean Development Bank with headquarters in Bridgetown, is another source of investment capital of which the potential has not been fully explored.

Because increased productivity is essential to the competitiveness of the local products, Barbados has already initiated a programme of vocational and technical education to ensure that the requisite skills are available to the industrial sector. In addition, the Institute of Management and Productivity has been established and a Standards Bureau is now being set up with UNDP assistance.

Apart from the continuing necessity of mobilizing domestic resources and encouraging the investment of external capital for industrial development, the factor which is likely to inhibit the expansion of the manufacturing sector most severely is the inability to market labour intensive products for which Barbados has a comparative advantage.

Governmental action in the field of industry comprises the further strengthening of institutional infrastructure as well as refinement and adaptation of the incentives programme to fit more rationally with the need to expand the external trade within the CARIFTA grouping as well as outside. It is on the basis of this support that the private enterprise must run the crucial risk of the establishment and operation of new industries and the expansion of existing ones thus helping the realization of the socio-economic objectives of the 1973-77 Plan. Broadly speaking, technical assistance from the United Nations System will further such objectives and programmes as have been foreseen in concrete terms. In the industrial sector in particular, developments cannot be foreseen much ahead of time as they happen to fall mainly within the realm of private initiative. The SIS programme can be expected to take care of contingent needs, as also the process of annual review of the UNDP Country Programme which will permit adjustments to be made.

(a) Promotion of Textile Industry (New Request)

The textile industry occupies an important place in the industrial development of the Caribbean Countries and has considerable relevance to the socio-economic conditions obtaining in Barbados. The labour intensiveness of the industry is well known. There is considerable interest on the part of the private sector to invest in manufacturing fabrics in Barbados on the basis of using imported yarns of cotton and synthetics. Applications have been made to the Government for the granting of fiscal incentives. The Government wishes to have expert advice on the programming and phasing of projects deserving of promotion having regard to all relevant techno-economic factors.

Two man-months of expert services representing a UNDP contribution of $5,000 are included in the country programme for implementation in 1973. The Government's contribution is expected to be EC$1,400. UNIDO is expected to execute the project and IDC will be the Government co-operating agency.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	.7		.7				
UNDP	5		5				
TOTAL	5.7		5.7				

(b) Evaluation of the Programme of Industrial Incentives and Industrial Estate (New Request)

Since 1958 the Government of Barbados has implemented a policy of granting fiscal and financial incentives to approved enterprises in order to achieve a rapid rate of industrial growth.

The grant of fiscal and financial incentives is one of th factors which has contributed to th expansion of the industrial sector over the past decade.

The industrial sector is still quite small in terms of reducing national unemployment. The sector's potential for development growth appears very promising. Therefore there is a need to continue to provide incentives in order to encourage industrial enterprises to locate in Barbados. However, it is not known whether the costs of the incentives programme are commensurate with the benefits. Consequently, an urgent need to evaluate this programme and therefore expert assistance is required.

As required specifically the industrial estates programme, the Industrial Development Corporation has been constructing buildings for renting to entrepreneurs for factory premises. The evaluation requested seeks an appraisal of the reasonableness of the costs incurred in the provision of these facilities as designed and built, as well as whether rents charged are equitable to the IDC, having regard to the record of profitability of the industries established.

Four man-months of expert services are requested commencing in 1973 at an estimated UNDP cost of 10,000. The expert component should provide for an Industrial Economist for 3 months and a Civil Engineer for one month. The IDC will be the co-operating agency of Government and will contribute EC$6,000. UNIDO will execute.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	3		3				
UNDP	10		10				
TOTAL	13		13				

C. INFRASTRUCTURE

Although a ministerial system of Government was instituted twelve years before independence, the process of integrating the functions of departments into ministeries only effectively started between 1961-1967. Following independence in 1966, further internal changes took place over a period of four years. In 1970, there were 12 Ministeries, 37 Departments and 54 Statutory Boards. It would appear that the tendency was to split up the administration into many small organizational units and at the same time integrate small departments into ministeries. The public sector is feeling the strain of increasing demands on public administration and public works. UNDP assistance is required to assist Government to reorganize and strengthen the infrastructure, particularly in public services, transport and communications and trade.

1. Public Services

An efficient public administration is the foundation for the achievement of the objectives of social and economic development.

Since Barbados became independent in 1966, there has been considerable expansion of the public service both in terms of personnel and cost. The Government is acutely aware of the necessity to ensure that expansion will not lead to a deterioration of productivity, to a waste of Government funds, and to a decline in efficient service rendered to the public. To assist in this endeavour, UNDP's help will be needed.

(a) Organization and Methods (UNDP Assistance in Execution)

Since 1971, UNDP has provided an adviser who is assisting the Government in reorganizing the entire administrative machinery of the Public Service. High priority has been given to the establishment of an Organization and Methods system in the Government, including in-service training. This project had been approved for two years which includes five months in 1973.

The Government is requesting an extension of United Nations (UNOTC) expert services for an additional 2 years during the period 1973-75, therefore the total UNDP cost of the project (excluding 1972) will be US $72,500. The co-operating agency of Government will continue to be Public Services, and the Government's contribution is estimated to be EC $172,000 from 1973.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	86	(35.6)	35.6	35.6	14.8		
UNDP	72.5	(30)	30	30	12.5		
TOTAL	158.5	(65.6)	65.6	65.6	27.3		

1/ 1972 is included for reference purpose only.

(b) Data Processing (New Request)

With the expansion of the Public Service, and subsequent urgent need for current statistical information, the Government recently established a central Data Processing Unit on the basis of a recommendation of a UNDP-provided computer expert, who undertook a short mission in 1963. Training is needed for present and prospective staff.

UNDP Assistance is requested to provide fellowships to be executed by UNOTC for six nationals between 1973/75, four of whom will be trained for 3 months each in Electronic Data Processing Systems Installation and two for four months each in Training Methodology. The total UNDP input will be US $15,000 and the Government's contribution will be EC $18,000.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIDUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	9		3	3	3		
UNDP	15		5.2	4.7	5.1		
TOTAL	24		8.2	7.7	8.1		

(c) Civil Service Training Centre (New Request)

Having obtained independence in 1966, the Government of Barbados has only recently embarked on a reorganization of the administrative system. This, coupled with a steady public sector growth in the economy, compounded by a shortage of trained administrative staff, has led to serious deficiencies in the service.

A Civil Service Training Centre will be instituted to upgrade the present training unit of the Public Service, with a view to improve, by in-service training, the standard of the intermediate and senior civil servants. The establishment of an up-to-date training centre and a comprehensive training programme is required, including training of trainers. The UNDP is being requested to provide expert services representing 60 man-months (US $150,000) plus training equipment (US $20,000), one fellowship for six months for the national director and six fellowships for trainers for three months each (US $17,800) and miscellaneous($12,200), at a total UNDP cost of $200,000. The Government's contribution is expected to be EC $585,000. The project is scheduled to commence in 1974 and continue for three years. UNOTC will be the executing agency.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	292.5			97.5	97.5	97.5	
UNDP	200			50	70	80	
TOTAL	492.5			147.5	167.5	177.5	

(d) Land Valuation (Extension of UNDP Assistance)

Over a period of five years UNDP provided various forms of assistance in this field. As a result, the Government of Barbados established a Land Valuation Division within the Ministry of Finance following the enactment of the Land Valuation Act in 1969. The Act provided for the establishment of a land valuation tax roll which will be completed by December 1972. Tax legislation will be introduced shortly on the basis of which the new scheme of

assessment and collection will be implemented. The setting up of the establishment, drafting of legislation, production of base maps, etc. were all achieved during the period of UNDP assistance. The collection of land taxes under the new scheme went into effect in March 1973. The Government considers that after a period of say 9 to 12 months, expert assistance will be required to advise (a) on the reorganization of the establishment; (b) on the completion of the computer procedures and (c) on the development of the efficiency of the new scheme based on experience gained.

UNDP follow-up assistance for four man-months of expert services in 1974 at a cost of US $10,000 is requested, plus two attachment type fellowships for valuers of 3 months each at a cost of US $4,700 in 1973 and 1975. The Government's contribution is estimated to be EC $8,400. UNOTC will execute.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 y	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	4.2	(3.3)	.9	2.4	.9		
UNDP	14.7	(12.5)	2.4	10	2.3		
TOTAL	18.9	(15.8)	3.3	12.4	3.2		

y 1972 is included for reference purpose only

(e) Tax Administration Modernization Programme (New Request)

The basic law covering income tax and company tax was enacted in 1968, two years after Independence. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, within the Ministry of Finance, is responsible for the administration of the tax scheme. Taking account of the expanding economy, in particular the increase in the establishment of small scale industries and the necessity for the tax system to cover all income-earning groups, it is necessary to

have a modernized tax system. It is difficult to determine the amount of revenue which is lost since the economy has outgrown the system; however the loss is estimated to be substantial.

Government is drawing up an overall plan for the improvement of tax administration but the Inland Revenue Department requires expertise to assist in the formation of the modernization programme and to guide the Government in its implementation.

UNDP is being requested to provide expert services for two years commencing in 1973 at an estimated cost of US $60,000 plus three fellowships for a total of nine months at US $7,000. The Government's contribution is estimated at EC $48,200. UNOTC will execute the project and the Government co-operating agency will be the Department of Inland Revenue.

(in thousands of US $'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	24.1			13.9	10.2		
UNDP	67.0			37.0	30		
TOTAL	91.1			50.9	40.2		

(f) Meteorological Service (UNDP Assistance in execution)

The Meteorological Service of Barbados maintains and operates a main Meteorological office at Seawell International Airport which prepares and issues meteorological forecasts to international aviation and also to the general public. The Service also operates a Satellite Receiving Station, a Surface Synoptic Station and a Rawinsonde Station (upper air). Barbados has received bilateral assistance in the form of long term fellowships. While one of these nationals is being trained, UNDP is providing an OPAS (operational assistance) expert as Director of the Meteorological Service.

This project began in 1970 and is scheduled to continue until the Barbadian qualifies and returns to assume directorship of the Service.

Continued UNDP assistance until September 1973 is requested for the OPAS expert in the amount of $24,000. The Government also is requesting additional assistance in the form of four fellowships in the period between 1973 and 1977 for training in forecasting, electronics and marine meteorology to be executed by WMO at a cost of $38,200 for a total of 76 man-months. The Government's contribution from 1973 onwards is estimated at EC$217,200 and its co-operating agency for the project is the Meteorological Service.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	108.6	(74.4)	74.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
UNDP	62.2	(28.1)	24.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
TOTAL	170.8	(102.5)	98.6	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.0

1/ 1972 is included for reference purpose only

2. Transport and Communications

A small island Government such as Barbados obviously is very dependent on external transport and communications. The Government, with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank, has arranged for feasibility studies for the modernization and expansion of Seawell International Airport. The studies are being conducted by a firm of consultants. A feasibility study recently has been completed on the expansion and development of the deep water harbour in Bridgetown. It is expected that bilateral and/or multilateral aid will be available to assist in the physical development of these two long range projects. UNDP assistance will be requested primarily in civil aviation training and marine legislation.

Infrastructural assistance in telecommunications (Tariffs) and postal services also will be needed.

(a) Civil Aviation (New Request)

There is no doubt that air transport plays a crucial role in the development of all sectors of the economy both directly and indirectly. It is, of course, a vital link in the continued success of the tourist industry. The Department of Civil Aviation has, for the most part, been able to cope with increased traffic and ancillary demands being made of the service. Passenger arrivals from the US alone have increased at the rate of 25% per annum between 1967 and 1970. Air cargo tonnage has doubled since 1968.

The Government has placed very high priority on the efficient operation of the airport services and is preparing a five-year plan for the further development of Civil Aviation in general, with particular emphasis on training in all fields, and a twenty-year plan for the development of the airport's physical facilities.

The realization of developing and expanding tourism depends to a large extent, upon the orderly improvement of the aeronautical installations and services which will enable the handling of an increased flow of aircraft with greater safety and efficiency.

It is expected that much of the technical assistance needed can be provided through ICAO Inter-regional Advisers. However, specific assistance will be required in updating and completing regulations relating to the economic principles and policy decisions of air transport. It is essential that a cadre of personnel be trained in all branches of civil aviation.

UNDP assistance is being requested, with ICAO acting as executing agency, for expert services for 6 months in 1974 at a budget cost of $15,000; the fellowship component of the proposed project is

for 9 separate fellowships for a total of 92 months between the period 1973 and 1977 at US$50,400. The Government's contribution will be EC$55,500.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	28		1.6	14.9	4.8	2.1	4.6
UNDP	65.4		5.6	30.1	11.9	6	11.8
TOTAL	93.4		7.2	45.0	16.7	8.1	16.4

(b) Maritime Legislation (New Request)

Barbados is a member of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). Members of the Organization are expected to conform to the international standards applicable to shipping.

The Ministry of Communications and Works recognizesthat it must accede to the various conventions of IMCO. To meet this requirement, Barbados will need to revise existing local maritime legislation which has become obsolete.

UNDP Assistance is required for 12 man-months of IMCO expert services in 1974/5 at an estimated cost of $30,000. The Government's expected contribution will be EC$20,000.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	10		10				
UNDP	30		30				
TOTAL	40		40				

(c) Postal Services Adviser (New Request)

The postal services, within the Ministry of Communications and Works, has been the recipient of bilateral assistance as well as two UNDP short-term advisory assignments, just prior to independence and shortly thereafter. Unlike Post Offices in other developing countries, the Barbados Service is called upon to perform numerous public services other than would normally be done by postal services. A post office savings bank does not exist, however, the national savings bank is in fact run by the Post Office throughout the country except in the capital city. Post Office facilities are used to make social security payments and perform other public services of a similar nature on an ad hoc basis.

Perhaps more than any other public service, the post office has felt the bulge of a developing economy, as a direct result of the increase in visitors to the island. The growth rate in postal traffic has been about 5 percent per annum since 1950. At the present time international airmail amounts to approximately 50 percent of the total traffic. The size of the postal working force has increased from 150 to over 400 in the past 20 years, most of it taking place since 1966.

To meet the increasing demands on the service, the postal administration is reorganizing its airmail procedures, postal statistics and training programme. The Government recognizes that new postal legislation will need to be adapted to present requirements, along with an establishment of a costing system.

With UPU executing, the UNDP is being requested to provide an adviser for 12 months in 1973/4 at US $30,000. Two 6 month fellowships at a cost of US $7,400 also will be needed during the same period. The Government's contribution will be EC $36,800.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	18.4		12.2	6.2			
UNDP	37.4		22.5	14.9			
TOTAL	55.8		34.7	21.1			

(d) Telecommunications (Administration & Tariffs)
(UNDP Assistance in execution)

Barbados is a member of ITU. INTELSAT, CITEL and the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organization (CTO). International services are owned and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited. The internal telephone service is operated by the Barbados Telephone Company of which the majority shareholder is the Continental Telephone Company of the United States.

A multi-country Adviser provided by UNDP has given assistance in administration and tariffs on short-term assignments over the last five years. The assistance has usually taken the form of advice in negotiating the establishment or adjustment of tariffs.

To assist in drafting legislation and advise on the strengthening of the administration component of the project, the Government is requesting continued assistance from the UNDP/ITU adviser for 4 months each year for the period 1973-4-5 (US $30,000). This assistance will be shared with other Caribbean Countries, since Barbados takes part in a multinational scheme in this speciality. The Government's contribution towards the project will be EC $10,800.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	5.4	(3)	1.8	1.8	1.8		
UNDP	30.0	(15)	10.0	10.0	10.0		
TOTAL	35.4	(18)	11.8	11.8	11.8		

1/ 1972 is included for reference purpose only

3. Trade

The visible trade deficit balance in 1971 amounted to US $91 million (provisional). This deficit has more than doubled since 1968. Partly responsible for the widening trade deficit is the continuing rising prices of imports, while prices for Barbados exports tend to remain relatively static.

Because of the small economic size of the Barbadian market, industrial production must be export-oriented. The rate at which the industrial sector will grow will become increasingly dependent upon the ability of investors to reach the foreign markets. This implies not only the production of competitive quality goods but also the development of export marketing techn'ques to ensure Barbadian products access to foreign markets.

(a) Export Promotion (Request already approved)

To facilitate the expansion of the industrial sector it will be necessary to prepare an integrated programme of export-promotion primarily to identify products to be manufactured for export and to advise as to the feasibility of establishing a centre for export promotion. Training of personnel from the public and business sectors also will be required.

Expert services from UNCTAD for 5 man-months starting in 1973 (US $15,000) and 4 fellowships each of two months duration (US $7,600) will be needed. A follow-up project may be required in the light of the recommendations of the expert. The Government's contribution will be EC $11,800 and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce will be the Government co-operating agency.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	5.9		5.9				
UNDP	22.6		22.6				
TOTAL	28.5		28.5				

(b) National Standards Institution (New Request)

UNDP assistance in the form of a small-scale project has been provided to formulate the preliminary work for the establishment of a Standards Authority.

To safeguard the interest of the domestic market of Barbados from imports from the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) and the world market, as well as exports from Barbados to CARIFTA countries, and to other countries of the world, attention to quality of goods being traded, assumes crucial importance. Hence, the Government decision to establish a National Standards Institution which has recently become operational. The Institution also will assume the responsibility to assist in changing over to the metric system.

The UNDP's contribution to the project will be US $241,550 for the period 1973-1976 to cover 48 man-months of expert services (US $120,000), fellowships (US $15,440), scientific and testing equipment (US $100,000), and miscellaneous (US $6,000). The Government's contribution will total EC$666,700. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce will be the Government Co-operating Agency and UNIDO will execute the project on behalf of UNDP.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	333.4		158.3	121.6	36	17.5	
UNDP	241.6		56.8	104.9	63.7	16.2	
TOTAL	575.0		215.1	226.5	99.7	33.7	

D. HUMAN RESOURCES

In an island Government such as Barbados, adequately trained manpower is crucial to the development of a rather small but unique economy. The Government realizes the importance of training and through the years has developed a good standard of basic education. Vocational training has been lacking. It is the Government's intention to prepare the labour force for the new job opportunities which are expected to rise out of the primary objective of the National Plan, namely, economic diversification.

1. Social Services

(a) Social Security (Extension of UNDP assistance)

A national Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1967 as provided by the Barbados National Insurance and Social Security Act, 1966. Since that time, several refinements to the scheme have been introduced with the assistance of UNDP. Over 103,000 Barbadians participate and contributions increased from EC $6.5 million in 1968 to EC $20 million in 1970.

The Act provides for an actuarial review in every third year. To assist in this review, expert assistance will be required. As additional benefits have been added to the system, and the volume of contributions and benefit payments have increased tremendously, new advisory assistance will be needed to mechanize the system.

UNDP will be requested, for execution by ILO, to provide follow-up assistance in the form of two advisers for a total of 12 months in 1974/5 at US $30,000 plus two fellowships for 6 months each at a cost of US $7,400. The Government's contribution is estimated at EC $20,000.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	14	(4)		4.8	9.2		
UNDP	37.4	(12.5)		15	22.4		
TOTAL	51.4	(19.5)		19.8	31.6		

1/ 1972 is included for reference purpose only

(b) Development of Co-operatives (New Request)

The Co-operative Department is located within the Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology; however, it is responsible for all types of co-operatives.

The co-operative sector of the national economy includes Credit Unions, Agricultural and Fishing Co-operatives, Consumer Stores and a few other types of co-operative enterprises. This sector has grown only moderately over the past decade. Although the numerical growth of co-operative societies has doubled from 1960 to 1970, and although the growth in membership has more than tripled over this period, the present size and economic impact of the co-operative sector are still far from satisfactory.

Following the recommendations of the ILO/DANIDA Caribbean Regional Co-operative Project, the Government would wish to make additional supervisory and training services available to the co-operative sector, especially by an increase of staff in the Co-operative Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology. Assistance from the Department will be concentrated on training and motivation programmes which will lead to amalgamation of smaller societies into bigger units so as to reach economies of scales not presently prevailing in the co-operative sector.

UNDP assistance with ILO as executing agency is needed in the implementation of a planned re-organization of the Co-operative Department and for in-service training of staff and instructor personnel of the Department, as well as staff and members of the co-operative societies UNDP assistance for 12 man-months of expert service is being requested at a cost of US$30,000. The project is to be executed by ILO and should commence in 1974. Government's counterpart cost will be EC$28,600.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	14.3			14.3			
UNDP	30			30			
TOTAL	44.3			44.3			

2. Labour

(a) Employment Promotion (Manpower Assessment and Planning) (New Request)

At the present time, there is no machinery in Government for conducting a manpower survey to determine the country's manpower resources, particularly by occupation and level of skill. A continuous flow of manpower information, per se, has never been available. If the aims of economic diversification are to reach fruition, with particular emphasis on industrial development, the Government recognizes the need for being able to assess its manpower, initially and continuously.

The three-pronged objectives of expert assistance in manpower survey and research would be to: (a) advise and assist the authorities in conducting manpower surveys and analysing such manpower information as to the distribution or classification of unemployment, job skills requirements, labour absorption rates, etc.; (b) advise and assist in the establishment of a Manpower Unit to be responsible for the continuation of these activities and, (c) train the personnel required for the Unit.

Considering the smallness of the Barbados economy, as a by-product, it is hoped that the project could assist the authorities in the formulation and implementation of employment oriented programmes and in rationalising the various approaches to training and re-training in relation to employment opportunities and the utilisation of labour market information in reducing unemployment.

UNDP assistance, to be executed by ILO, is requested for 24 man-months of expert services (1973-1975) at a cost of US $60,000 plus US $11,100 for three fellowships for 6 months each. The Government's counterpart contribution will be EC $63,300.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	31.7		2.4	12.7	16.6		
UNDP	71.1		2.8	34.6	33.7		
TOTAL	102.8		5.2	47.3	50.3		

3. Health

The National Plan sets the policy of Government's intention of expanding the employment base of the economy, through a programme of economic diversification. The ultimate aim is to establish a better way of life for Barbadians. It therefore follows that it is Government's intention to ensure that social benefits, to which citizens have a natural right, are provided. In this regard, the continued provision of adequate health services remains of paramount importance.

The Health Sector of the National Plan is providing for the amalgamation of the preventative health services with the curative health services as a means of improving medical care on a more efficient and economic basis. It is recognized that institutional as well as non-institutional health care must be improved. Community health education is to be up-dated and expanded to give fuller support to the outlying health district centres and clinics.

During the next Development Plan, the National Health objectives are, to improve Environmental and Industrial Health, to develop better control of infectious diseases for which there are known preventative techniques, to expand and integrate all Public Health Nursing Services, to improve on institutional management, patient care and School Health and Dental Health services.

Both advisory assistance and training will be needed to meet these objectives. Barbados receives assistance in the field of health from the regular programme of PAHO/WHO and from several sources of bilateral aid.

(a) Public Health and Animal Health (New Request)

At the present time the responsibility of the Veterinary Public Health services falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The existing veterinary medical services are not equipped to prevent or control animal diseases, certainly not of epidemic proportions. It follows therefore, that the lack of control or prevention of zoonotic diseases creates a serious public health hazard. Leptospirosis is the

most serious zoonotic diseasesin Barbados. The mortality rate per 100,000 was 5.5, which was the highest of all communicable and notifiable diseases reported in 1971. The economic loss is, of course, of significant importance when consideration is given to the loss in livestock production.

The Government established a veterinary diagnostic laboratory in 1970 with bilateral assistance and recently has approved extension of the laboratory to enable general diagnostics with particular emphasis on leptospirosis and brucellosis. To help prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases such as leptospirosis and brucellosis (which are endemic in Barbados) the Government is proposing to amalgamate, under one head, Veterinary Public Health and Animal Health. At present, Public Health Inspectors of the Ministry of Health are largely responsible for food and meat inspection. The veterinary services of the Ministry of Agriculture do not have control over Public Health Inspectors. The Government recognizes the need for joint inspection of animal products which are destined for human consumption.

As a major objective, the Government will need assistance to establish a National Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Programme, with permanent infrastructure. The responsibility of this newly formed unit will be to control, prevent and eventually eradicate zoonotic diseases, in particular leptospirosis. Since such diseases are transmitted by rodents (among other vectors) the unit, inter alia, will develop through legislation as required, environmental health campaigns to intensify the effectiveness of the rodent control programme. Assistance in training Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health manpower will be needed, as well as advisory assistance for the newly expanded veterinary diagnostic laboratory.

The Government is fully aware of the importance of public health (particularly environmental health) to an economy which relies very heavily on tourism which increases the "population" dramatically, especially during the tourist season. An epidemic of any serious disease could strike a vital blow to tourism at any given time.

Assistance is being requested from UNDP for five years starting in 1973. The total cost of UNDP's contribution is $417,800 to provide expert services, fellowships and training equipment. It is expected that WHO/PAHO would be the executing agency with possibly FAO as participating agency. Government's joint co-operating agencies will be the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. The Government's counterpart contribution is estimated at EC$1,382,000.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	691.3		146.1	136.2	131.1	136.2	141.7
UNDP	417.8		38.7	98.1	112.6	103.8	64.6
TOTAL	1109.1		184.8	234.3	243.7	240.0	206.3

(b) Hospital Administration (UNDP assistance in execution and extension requested)

Based on a long range plan, the Ministry of Health had decided to establish the Queen Elizabeth Hospital as the center of medical care in Barbados, co-ordinating the services provided by the Mental Hospital, maternity hospitals and district services. The groundwork for this arrangement has been established with the help of UNDP/WHO. An amendment to the base plan has now delegated to the Ministry a programme of maintenance and capital improvement of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital to meet the growing demands. A post of Executive Engineer in the Ministry of Health has been established to co-ordinate these activities.

UNDP continued assistance will be required in the form of hospital administration specialists to be provided on a short-term basis between 1973 and 1975 at a UNDP cost of $30,000. Fellowships primarily will be required in Hospital and Nursing Administration but a limited few will be needed in Laboratory Technology and Occupational Therapy. Nine level 3 fellowships for a total of 100 months and four level 2 for a total of 20 months, are envisaged. Since it was not possible to utilize fully the fellowships provided in the on-going hospital administration project 90 unused fellowship man-months have been re-programmed for implementation between 1973/75 making a total UNDP contribution of $94,400 from 1 January 1973. WHO will execute the project; the Government's co-operating agency is the Ministry of Health and counter-part contribution is estimated at EC $111,000 from 1973 onwards.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	55.5	(9.3)	26.4	15.6	13.5		
UNDP	94.4	(18.7)	44.1	27.5	22.8		
TOTAL	149.9	(28.5)	70.5	43.1	36.3		

1/ 1972 is included for reference purpose only

(c) Occupational Health (New Request)

The Government is fully aware that one of the fundamentals for increasing productivity is satisfactory environmental conditions under which productivity activities are carried out. With the steady expansion of industry and the proposed agricultural diversification programme, the Government considers it essential to give greater attention to the implementation of occupational health legislation. The Ministry of Health has the main responsibility for this undertaking and in co-operation with the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture is embarking on a programme to reduce or eliminate occupational health hazards.

UNDP assistance is requested for an expert in occupational health for six months in 1975/6 at a UNDP allocation of US 15,000. Two fellowships for 3 months each to train occupational health inspectors, etc. also will be needed at a cost of US $4,700. The Government's contribution is expected to be EC $17,000. ILO would be the executing agency.

(in Thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	8.5				5.4	3.1	
UNDP	19.7				13.9	5.8	
TOTAL	28.2				19.3	8.9	

(d) Fluoridation of Water (New Request, Ex-IPF)

Dental health has emerged as a serious problem in Barbados, particularly in the younger age groups. The Government recognizes, that as a health problem, the condition will become progressively worse unless protective measures are instituted. The Ministry of Health has determined that a lack of sufficient fluoride content in the local water supply and available foods is a main contributor to the problem. The situation is further aggravated by an acute shortage of dentists.

Under the Underground Water Control Act (1951), the Ministry of Health is responsible for quality control. In co-operation with the Water Works Department, the Ministry of Health has provided for a programme of fluoridation in the health sector of the new national development plan.

UNDP assistance will be required to assist the Government of Barbados in this endeavour by providing a sanitary engineering specialist in the fluoridation of water supply for two years commencing in 1974 at a UNDP contribution of US$60,000. The Government's contribution is expected to be EC$66,800. The UNDP executing agency will be WHO/PAHO and the Government Co-operating Agency will be the Ministry of Health.

(in Thousands of US$)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	33.4			16.7	16.7		
UNDP	60			30	30		
TOTAL	93.4			46.7	46.7		

(e) Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (New Request, Ex-IPF)

Government's role in this area of activity is so far limited to welfare assistance and granting aid to voluntary organizations concerned with providing services for the handicapped.

A programme aimed at rehabilitating psychiatric patients was recently established at the Mental Hospital for in-patients and out-patients. Outside the sphere of the mentally handicapped, there is no organised programme for other handicapped except limited activities conducted by the Association in aid of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

Within the community and also in District hospitals, there are large numbers of persons disabled through amputations, strokes, polio etc. Because of the absence of motivating programmes, very few have acquired any skills and as a result most exist on subsistence provided by Government and some voluntary organizations. With the steady increase of industries, greater job opportunities have become available. Technical and vocational training assistance is required.

The Draft Development Plan provides for the establishment of a training complex for the handicapped for which UNDP assistance will be needed for 8 months in 1975 (US $20,000). The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will be the Co-operating Agency and the Government's counterpart contribution is estimated at EC $12,600. ILO will execute.

(in thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	6.3				6.3		
UNDP	20				20		
TOTAL	26.3				26.3		

(f) Child Guidance (New Request, Ex-IPF)

One of the main objectives in the health sectoral plan is the improvement of child health. This objective is a major determinant in the Government's social policy in the field of health and welfare of the community. Through a recent survey, the Welfare and Probation Services

have encountered a steady increase in behavioural and emotional problems of children. To meet this growing problem, the development plan provides for the establishment of a child guidance clinic. The clinic will function as a preventative and curative agency providing parent education and child development courses and advisory service for teachers and social workers.

UNDP assistance will be required to assist in the establishment of the clinic and provide advisory service in the early stages of operation. A WHO expert for six months (US$15,000) in 1974 and twenty-four months of fellowship training (US$12,800) is requested. Government's contribution is estimated at EC$40,800. WHO is expected to execute the project and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare will be the Government Co-operating Agency.

(in Thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
GOVERNMENT	20.4			14.5	5.9		
UNDP	27.8			13.9	13.9		
TOTAL	48.2			28.4	19.8		

(g) Institutional Health Care (Training) (New Request, Ex-IPF)

In keeping with the objectives of the health sector of the national development plan, an integrated programme of training is a prerequisite to providing efficient health services. Many technical posts in the various medical care institutions are filled by staff from external sources, since qualified nationals are not available.

UNDP assistance in the form of fellowships are being requested. In the period between 1975 and 1978, nine fellowships will be requested for a total of 231 months in the field of health education, nutrition, physiotherapy, orthoptist, radiation physicist, occupational therapist and auxilary dentistry. The estimated UNDP contribution is US$84,900(excluding 1978) and the Government's contribution is expected to be EC$187,200 (between 1975-1977). The fellows will be nominated by the Ministry of Health and WHO will execute.

(in Thousands of US$'s)

CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GOVERNMENT	93.6				31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
UNDP	84.9				28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
TOTAL	178.5				59.5	59.5	59.5	

ANNEX I

Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance

As is the case of most developing countries, Barbados continues to experience a shortage of financial and co-requisites for economic development. Thus Barbados' IPF established under the United Nations Development Programme could not be expected, by itself, to meet all of the development requirements of the country. For this reason, Barbados continues to negotiate financial and technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. The assistance sought from the United Nations Development Programme must therefore be seen as an integral part of the financial and technical assistance requirements which is deemed essential for the promotion of economic development during the period 1973-1977.

The value of technical assistance which will be requested during the period 1973-1977 from all sources is shown in Table 5. Technical assistance will be sought in such areas as agriculture, hydrology, food technology, education, health, tourism and infrastructural development. In some areas therefore, the technical assistance sought from outside the United Nations Development Programme will supplement and be complimentary to the assistance received from UNDP. In other areas, because of limited IPF funding, UNDP has not been requested to participate and therefore the national need for technical assistance is expected to be met from other sources.

The realization of economic and social objectives depends primarily upon the quality and quantum of the national effort. Barbados has, therefore, not entirely depended upon technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources but has embarked upon a programme of self-help. As part of this self-help effort Barbados has sought to obtain loans from bilateral and multilateral sources to be used in the development of such projects as: water resources; industrial factory construction; technical and vocational education; dairy industry; utilization of sugar cane wastes; and airport expansion.

The total bilateral and multilateral assistance which is being sought by the Government of Barbados represents a coordinated programme which is designed to assist in the realization of the interrelated objectives of structural diversification and a reduction of the level of unemployment.

TABLE A

Distribution of UNDP Inputs Against Indicative Planning Figure

(in US$)

1.	Indicative Planning Figure		2,500,000
2.	1972 Expenditures		164,900
3.	1973-76 Programmed Commitments		2,241,900
4.	1973-76 Unprogrammed Balance		93,200
		Total 1972-76	2,500,000
5.	1977 Programmed Commitments		326,900
6.	1977 Unprogrammed Balance		173,100
		Total 1977	500,000
		Total 1972/77	3,000,000

TABLE 1.

Programming Period: 1973 - 1977

IPF: US $2,500,000

Barbados Country Programme Cumulative Table (in thousands US Dollars)

	Agency 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total 5 years programme	Cumulative Total 2/	1978	1979	Total Projects 3/
A. Technical Co-operation Projects in execution already approved or extension requested 4/											
(1) Land Valuation	UN	2.4	10	2.3	-	-	14.7	14.7	-	-	14.7
(2) Organization & Methods	UN	30	30	12.5	-	-	72.5	87.2	-	-	72.5
(3) Social Security	ILO	-	15	22.4	-	-	37.4	124.6	-	-	37.4
(4) Hospital Administration	WHO	44.1	27.5	22.8	-	-	94.4	219.0	-	-	94.4
(5) Meteorological Services	WMO	24.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	62.2	281.2	-	-	62.2
(6) Telecommunications (Administration & Tariffs)	ITU	10	10	10	-	-	30	311.2	-	-	30
(7) Export Promotion	UNCTAD	22.6	-	-	-	-	22.6	333.8	-	-	22.6
Total Technical Co-operation projects in execution, already approved or extension requested		133.3	102	79.5	9.5	9.5		333.8	-	-	
Programme Reserve		20.	20	20	33.2	173.1	266.3	600.1			

1/ Executing Agency in UNDP terminology.

2/ This total is the cumulative sum of the previous column.

3/ Total of UNDP contribution for 1973 - 1977.

4/ Not in order of priority

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Page 2

Programming Period: 1973 - 1977

Barbados Country Programme Cumulative Table (in thousands US Dollars) (Cont'd)

	Agency 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total 5 years programme	Cumulative Total 2/	1978	1979	Total Projects 3/
B. New Request for Technical Co-operation Projects 4/											
(1) Civil Service Training	UN	-	50	70	80	-	200	800.1	-	-	200
(2) Data Processing	UN	5.2	4.7	5.1	-	-	15	815.1	-	-	15
(3) Tax Administration	UN	-	37	30	-	-	67	882.1	-	-	67
(4) Co-operatives	ILO	-	30	-	-	-	30	912.1	-	-	30
(5) Employment Promotion (Manpower)	ILO	2.8	34.6	33.7	-	-	71.1	983.2	-	-	71.1
(6) Agricultural Diversification	FAO	52	200	261	271	241	1025	2008.2	-	-	1025
(7) Public and Animal Health	WHO	38.7	98.1	112.6	103.8	64.6	417.8	2426.0	-	-	417.8
(8) Occupational Health	ILO	-	-	13.9	5.8	-	19.7	2445.7	-	-	19.7
(9) Postal Services	UPU	22.5	14.9	-	-	-	37.4	2483.1	-	-	37.4
(10) Civil Aviation	ICAO	5.6	30.1	11.9	6	11.8	65.4	2548.5	-	-	65.4
(11) Maritime Legislation	IMCO	-	15	15	-	-	30	2578.5	-	-	30
(12) National Standards Institution	UNIDO	56.8	104.9	63.7	16.2	-	241.6	2820.1	-	-	241.6
(13) Promotion of Textile Industry	UNIDO	5	-	-	-	-	5	2825.1	-	-	5
(14) Industrial Estates Incentives	UNIDO	10	-	-	-	-	10	2835.1	-	-	10
Total of New Requests within Indicative Planning Figure		198.6	619.3	616.9	482.8	317.4	2235	5/	-	-	

1/ Executing Agency in UNDP terminology

2/ This total is the cumulative sum of the previous column

3/ Total of UNDP contribution for 1973 - 1977

4/ Not in order of priority

5/ The cumulative total includes the approved IPF for 1972-1976, minus commitments programmed for 1972 ($164,900), plus one fifth of the IPF ($500,000), resulting in an adjusted Planning Figure of $2,835,100.

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Page 3

Programming Period: 1973 - 1977

Barbados Country Programme Cumulative Table (in thousands of US Dollars) (Cont'd)

	Agency 1/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total 5 years programme	Cumulative Total 2/	1978	1979	Total Projects 3/
Total of Projects in Execution, New Requests, and Programme Reserve		351.0	741.3	716.4	525.5	500.0	2835.1	2835.1			
Total Country Programme							2835.1 4/	2835.1 4/			
B. Ex-IPF. New Request:											
(15) Fluoridation of Water	WHO	-	30	30	-	-	60	2895.1	-	-	60
(16) Rehabilitation of Handicapped	ILO	-	-	20	-	-	20	2915.1	-	-	20
(17) Child Guidance	WHO	-	13.9	13.9	-	-	27.8	2942.9	-	-	27.8
(18) Institutional Health Care (Training)	WHO	-	-	28.3	28.3	28.3	84.9	3027.8	28.3	-	113.2
Total Ex-IPF			43.9	92.2	28.3	28.3	192.7				
Total Country Programme including Ex-IPF _ Barbados		351.9	785.2	808.6	553.8	528.3	3027.8 4/	3027.8			

1/ Executing Agency in UNDP terminology.

2/ This total is the cumulative sum of the previous column.

3/ Total UNDP contribution for 1973 - 1977 and foreseen for 1978 and 1979.

4/ Please see footnote 5, Table 1, Page 2 reference composition adjusted planning figure.

TABLE 2

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS IN FINANCIAL TERMS FOR THE PERIOD 1973 - 1977

Country: BARBADOS

ESTIMATED TOTAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INPUT: EC $5,988,200

IPF: US $ 2,500,000

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
								Sector: PHYSICAL RESOURCES (i) Agriculture A. Projects in operation or approved NONE			-	-	-	-	-	
								A. SUB-TOTAL								
								B. New Projects								
Min. Agri.	2500	-	118	704	628	525	525	(1) Agricultural Diversification	1025	-	52	200	261	271	241	FAO
	2500	-	118	704	628	525	525	B. SUB-TOTAL	1025	-	52	200	261	271	241	
	2500	-	118	704	628	525	525	C. TOTAL PHYSICAL RESOURCES SECTOR	1025	-	52	200	261	271	241	
								Sector: INDUSTRY A. Projects in operation or approved NONE								
								B. New Projects								
IDC	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	(1) Promotion of Textile Industry	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	UNIDO
IDC	6.0	-	6.0					(2) Industrial Estates Incentives	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	UNIDO
	7.4	-	7.4					B. SUB-TOTAL	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	
	7.4		7.4					C. TOTAL INDUSTRY SECTOR	15		15					

1/ Totals do not include estimated expenditures made in 1972

2/ 1972 included for reference purpose only

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
								Sector: INFRASTRUCTURE								
								(i) Public Services								
								A. Projects in operation or approved								
Dept. Public Serv.	172.0	(71.2	71.2	71.2	29.6			(1) Organization & Methods	72.5	(30)	30	30	12.5			UN
Min. Fin.	8.4	(6.6)	1.8	4.8	1.8			(2) Land Valuation	14.7	(12.5)	2.4	10	2.3			UN
Met.Ser.	217.2	(148.8)	148.8	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	(3 Meteorology	62.2	(28.1)	24.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	WMO
	397.6	-	221.8	93.1	48.5	17.1	17.1	A. SUB-TOTAL	149.4	-	56.6	49.5	24.3	9.5	9.5	
								B. New Projects								
Dep't. Public Serv.	18	-	6	6	6			(1) Data Processing	15		5.2	4.7	5.1			UN
	585			195	195	195		(2) Civil Service Training Centre	200			50	70	80		UN
Min. Fin.	48.2			27.8	20.4			(3) Tax Administration	67.4			37.4	30			UN
	651.2		6	226.8	221.4	195		B. SUB-TOTAL	282.4	-	5.2	92.1	105.1	80		

1/ Totals do not include estimated expenditures made in 1972

2/ 1972 included for reference purpose only

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Page 3.

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Min. Public Utilities								(ii) TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS								
								A. Projects in operation or approved								
								(1) Telecommunications (Administration & Tariffs)								
	10.8	(6.0)	3.6	3.6	3.6				30	(15)	10	10	10	-	-	ITU
	10.8	-	3.6	3.6	3.6			A. SUB-TOTAL	30	-	10	10	10			
Post Office	36.8		24.5	12.3				B. New Projects								
								(1) Postal Services	37.4	-	22.5	14.9	-	-	-	UPU
Min. Comm. & Transp.	55.9	-	3.2	29.7	9.7	4.1	9.2	(2) Civil Aviation	65.4	-	5.6	30.1	11.9	6	11.8	ICAO
								(3) Maritime Legislation Adviser	30	-		15	15			IMCO
	20.0			10.0	10											
	112.7		27.7	52.0	19.7	4.1	9.2	B. SUB-TOTAL	132.8	-	28.1	60.0	26.9	6	11.8	
								(iii) TRADE								
								A. Projects in operation or approved								
								NONE								
								A. SUB-TOTAL								
								B. New Projects								
Min. Trade	11.8		11.8					(1) Export Promotion	22.6		22.6					UNCTAD
"	666.8		316.6	243.3	72	34.9		(2) National Standards Institution	241.6		56.8	104.9	63.7	16.2		UNIDO
	678.6		328.4	243.3	72	34.9		B. SUB-TOTAL	264.2		79.4	104.9	63.7	16.2		
	1850.9		587.5	620.8	365.2	251.1	26.3	C. TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	858.8		179.3	316.5	230	111.7	21.3	

1/ Totals do not include estimated expenditures made in 1972

2/ 1972 included for reference purpose only

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Min. Labour	28	(8)	-	9.6	18.4			Sector: HUMAN RESOURCES (i) Social Services A. Projects in operation or approved (1) Social Security	37.4	(12.5)	-	15	22.4			ILO
	28			9.6	18.4			A. SUB-TOTAL	37.4		-	15	22.4			
Min. Agri.	28.6			28.6				B. New Projects (1) Co-operatives	30			30				ILO
	28.6			28.6				B. SUB-TOTAL	30			30				
								(ii) Labour A. Projects in operation or approved NONE								
Min. Labour	63.3		4.9	25.1	33.3			B. New Projects (1) Employment Promotion (Manpower)	71.1		2.8	34.6	33.7			ILO
	63.3		4.9	25.1	33.3			B. SUB-TOTAL	71.1		2.8	34.6	33.7			

1/ Totals do not include estimated expenditures made in 1972

2/ 1972 included for reference purpose only

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)
Page 5.

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total 1/	1972 2/	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
								(ii) Health								
								A. Projects in operation or approved								
Min. Health	111	(9.8)	52.8	31.2	27			(1) Hospital Administration	94.4	(18.7)	44.1	27.5	22.8			WHO
	111		52.8	31.2	27			A. SUB-TOTAL	94.4		44.1	27.5	22.8			
								B. New Projects								
Min. Health	1382	-	292.3	272.3	262.3	272.3	282.8	(1) Public Health & Animal Health	417.8	-	38.7	98.1	112.6	103.8	64.6	WHO
	17				10.8	6.2		(2) Occupational Health	19.7				13.9	5.8		ILO
	1399.0		292.3	272.3	273.1	278.5	282.8	B. SUB-TOTAL	437.5		38.7	98.1	126.5	109.6	64.6	
	1629.9		350.0	366.8	351.8	278.5	282.8	C. TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCES SECTOR	670 .4		85.6	205.2	205.4	109.6	64.6	
								PROGRAMME RESERVE	266.3		20.0	20.0	20.0	33.2	173.1	
	5988.2							TOTAL PROGRAMME FOR BARBADOS	3/ 2835.1							

1/ Totals do not include estimated expenditures made in 1972

2/ 1972 included for reference purpose only

3/ The total of $2,835,100 includes the approved IPF for 1972-6 minus commitments programmed for 1972 plus one-fifth of the IPF resulting in an adjusted planning figure higher than the approved IPF for 1972-6.

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)
Page 6

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$						
Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
							Summary by Sector:							
2500	-	118	704	628	525	525	Physical Resources	1025	-	52	200	261	271	241
7.4	-	7.4					Industry	15	-	15				
1850.9	-	597.5	620.8	365.2	251.1	26.3	Infrastructure	856.4	-	179.3	316.1	230.0	111.7	21.3
1629.9	-	350	366.8	351.8	270.5	282.8	Human Resources	670.4	-	85.6	205.2	205.4	109.6	64.6
5988.2	-	1062.9	1691.6	1345.0	1054.6	834.1	SUB-TOTAL	2568.8	-	331.9	721.3	696.4	492.3	326.9
							Programme Reserve	266.3	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	33.2	173.1
5988.2	-	1062.9	1691.6	1345.0	1054.6	834.1	Total Country Programme Barbados	2835.1 1/	-	351.9	741.3	716.4	525.5	500.0
							Summary by Sector Ex-IPF							
307.4			62.4	120.2	62.4	62.4	Human Resources	192.7			43.9	92.2	28.3	28.3
6295.6		1062.9	1754.0	1465.2	1117.0	896.5	Total Country Programme including Ex-IPF	3027.8 2/		351.9	785.2	808.6	553.8	528.3

1/ See footnote 3/ Table 2. Page 5 reference adjusted planning figure

2/ Total programme plus Ex-IPF projects

TABLE 3

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNDP IN FINANCIAL TERMS FOR THE PERIOD 1973 - 1977

(B-PROJECTS EX-IPF)

Co-op. Agency	Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of EC$							Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$							Execu. Agency
	Total	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978		Total	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Ministry of Health							1/	Sector: HUMAN RESOURCES							1/	
								B. New Projects Ex-IPF								
	66.8		33.4	33.4				(1) Fluoridation of water	60		30	30				WHO
	12.6			12.6				(2) Rehabilitation (Handicapped)	20			20				ILO
	40.8		29	11.8				(3) Child Guidance	27.8		13.9	13.9				WHO
	187.2			62.4	62.4	62.4	(62.4)	(4) Institutional Medical Care (Training)	84.9			28.3	28.3	28.3	(28.3)	WHO
	307.4		62.4	120.2	62.4	62.4		B. SUB-TOTAL	192.7		43.9	92.2	28.3	28.3		
	307.4		62.4	120.2	62.4	62.4		C. TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCES SECTOR	192.7		43.9	92.2	28.3	28.3		
	307.4		62.4	120.2	62.4	62.4		TOTAL - EX-IPF	192.7		43.9	92.2	28.3	28.3		

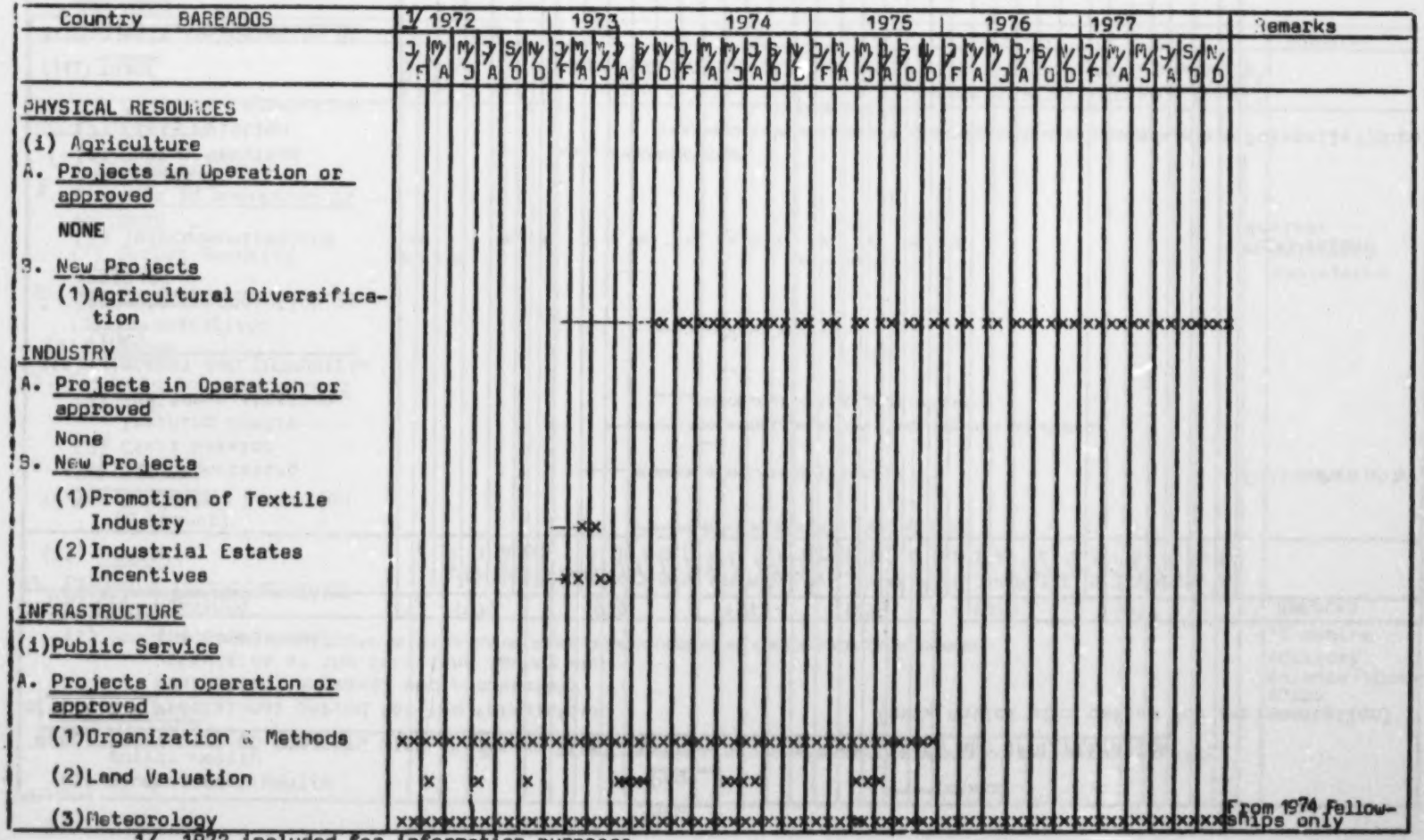
1/ Totals exclude 1978

TABLE 4

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH TENTATIVE TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

(_____ Provisional period for the formulation, evaluation, approval and preparatory activities of the Executing Agency and the Government)

(xxxx Anticipated period for implementation)



1/ 1972 included for information purposes

TABLE 4

Page 2

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH TENTATIVE TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

(_____ Provisional period for the formulation, evaluation, approval and preparatory activities of the Executing Agency and the Government)

(xxxx Anticipated period for implementation)

Country BARBADOS	1/ 1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						1977						Remarks
	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	
3. New Projects																																					
(1) Data Processing							——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																	Fellowships only
(2) Civil Service Training Centre								——	——	——	——	——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx								
(3) Tax Administration											——	——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx														
(ii) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS																																					
A. Projects in operation or approved																																					
(1) Telecommunications	xx			xx		xx	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x														Multi-island Adviser
B. New Projects																																					
(1) Postal Services							——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																								
(2) Civil Aviation										xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	Primarily F/ships
(3) Maritime Legislation														——	——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx													
(iii) TRADE																																					
A. Projects in operation or approved																																					
NONE																																					
B. New Projects																																					
(1) Export Promotion								xx	xx	xx																											
(2) National Standards Institution							——	——	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx										

TABLE 4

Page 3

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS WITH TENTATIVE TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

(_____ Provisional period for the formulation, evaluation, approval and preparatory activities of the Executing Agency and the Government)

(xxxx Anticipated period for implementation)

Country BARBADOS	1/ 1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						1977						Remarks
	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	J/F	M/A	M/J	J/A	S/O	N/D	
HUMAN RESOURCES																																					
(i) Social Services																																					
A. Projects in operation or approved																																					
(1) Social Security	xx	xx	x													x	x	x	x	x	x																Follow-up Assistance
B. New Projects																																					
(1) Co-operatives										—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
(ii) Labour																																					
A. Projects in operation or approved																																					
None																																					
B. New Projects																																					
(1) Employment Promotion (Manpower)										—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x													
(ii) Health																																					
A. Projects in operation or approved																																					
(1) Hospital Administration	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x													18 months Advisory Balance Fellowships
B. New Projects																																					
(1) Public Health and Animal Health							—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
(2) Occupational Health																			—	—	—	x	x	x													

TABLE 5

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Period 1973 - 1977

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE, BY SOURCES
(Thousands US$)

SOURCES	TOTAL	%	1973	%	1974	%	1975	%	1976	%	1977	%	Total 1973-1977	%
I. BILATERAL			119.2	42	1174	41	1234	45	1234	56	1234	64	5995.2	49
II. MULTILATERAL														
OTHER THAN UNDP - IPF														
1. OAS			120	4	50	1.8	30	1	30	1.3	42	2	272	2.2
2. IADB			78	3	48	1.4	30	1	15	0.7	15	1	186	1.5
3. UN System														
i) WFP 1/			335.9	12	335.9	12	335.9	12					1007.7	8.1
ii) UNICEF 2/			577.2	20	365.1	13	250.3	9	257.8	12	163	8	1613.4	12.9
iii) UNFPA			13	0.5										0.1
iv) Regular Programmes			92.3	4.5	96	3.5	113.2	4	108	5	119	6	528.5	4.2
SUB-TOTAL I & II			2335.6	86	2069.0	73	1993.4	72	1644.0	75	1573.0	81	9615.8	78
III. UNDP 3/			381.9	14	787.6	27	746.4	28	542.3	25	376.9	19	2835.1	22
IV. TOTAL			2717.5		2856.6		2739.8		2187.1		1949.9		12450.9	

1/ The figures refer to food and feed assistance provided to social and economic development projects and not to technical assistance.

2/ UNICEF inputs include prorated funds of approved regional projects and for 1976/7 tentative planning figures subject to UNICEF Board approval.

3/ UNDP programmed contribution represents the adjusted planning figure (See footnote 5 Table 1, Page 2).